

IN CELEBRATION OF EASTHAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL'S SUCCESS IN THE "WE THE PEOPLE" COMPETITION

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2012

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge and celebrate the victory of the Easthampton High School's AP United States History class in the statewide "We the People" academic competition held recently at Harvard University. The team skillfully answered a series of eighteen difficult questions relating to American government on their way to prevailing over a number of highly qualified competitors across Massachusetts. The team has now earned the distinction of representing the Commonwealth in the National Finals in April of this year.

Easthampton High School's team was led by teacher Kelley Brown, who has gone above and beyond the call as an academic instructor to be a skillful coach for her class in this competition. The outstanding knowledge of United States History displayed by her class is a testament to the value of quality teachers in the Massachusetts public school system. The victorious students included Taylor Dadmun, Tristan Koopman, Brianna LaRose, Zachary Lewis, Bayleigh Murphy, Michael Palaschak, Thomas Palaschak, Willow Ross, Felicia Therrien and Olivia Tones.

I am tremendously proud of Easthampton High School's academic achievements. Strong civic education is the foundation of our representative democracy and these students have exemplified the finest qualities of informed citizenship. I wish them the best of luck in the 25th Annual National "We the People" competition here in Washington DC this April.

KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE

HON. MARTHA ROBY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2012

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my disappointment over President Obama's decision to block the Keystone XL Pipeline by rejecting an application to build and operate the oil pipeline across the U.S. and Canada border.

This is a major decision, and I think every American should be aware of the consequences. The Keystone Pipeline represents an opportunity to both increase supply of much-needed natural resources in our country and create tens-of-thousands of American jobs. Because the project crosses the U.S. border, a permit is required from President Obama's State Department.

Without that permit, we will not see the potential benefits—in terms of stabilized energy supplies or new jobs—that would result from the Pipeline.

The Keystone Pipeline project would have the capacity to deliver up to 900,000 barrels of

crude oil per day and would include more than 1,700 miles of pipeline. Estimates from TransCanada, the company that applied to construct the pipeline, projects more than 100,000 jobs could be created over the life of the project, including an estimated 20,000 immediate American jobs in construction and manufacturing.

Mr. Speaker, our energy policy is vitally important to our national security and our economic security. Oil accounts for 37 percent of U.S. energy demand, with 71 percent directed to fuels used in transportation. That is equally true of the mother who drives her children to school as it is of the business owner who operates a fleet of delivery vehicles. When the price of gasoline increases, Americans are hurt—and the price of gasoline increased 81 cents per gallon in 2011 alone.

That is why I support our "all of the above" approach to energy, which includes opening up new areas for American energy exploration, transitioning to renewable and alternative energy, and using more clean and reliable nuclear power.

In his State of the Union address, the President stated that "this country needs an all-out, all of the above strategy that develops every available source of American energy—a strategy that's cleaner, cheaper, and full of new jobs." In my opinion, his decision on the Keystone Pipeline is inconsistent with that statement.

I believe the Keystone Pipeline project has the potential to strengthen America's economy, reduce our dependence on oil from potentially hostile regions of the world, and create jobs. I voted in favor of the North American-Made Energy Security Act (H.R. 1938), legislation directing the President to issue a final order granting or denying the Keystone Pipeline permit by November 1, 2011.

Additionally, Congress passed H.R. 3765, the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-78) that was enacted into law on December 23, 2011. This Act, signed by the President, required the State Department to grant a permit within 60 days unless the President determined that the pipeline would not serve the national interest. I also voted in favor of this legislation.

Unfortunately, President Obama announced on January 17, 2011 that the administration will block the pipeline by denying the application permit. It has been more than three years since the application to build the Keystone XL pipeline was originally filed. The President had an opportunity to help create American jobs and reduce America's reliance on unstable foreign sources of oil, and he rejected it. The State Department announced that it did not have sufficient time to obtain the information necessary to determine if the project would serve the national interest. In truth, this project has been studied for many years. I ask, how does reducing reliance on Middle East oil while creating thousands of jobs not serve the national interest?

The door is now open for Canadian oil to go to China. Canada's Prime Minister, Stephen Harper, announced his "profound disappointment with the news." The Prime Minister expressed that he had hoped the project would continue, given the significant contribution it would make to the United States and Canada. While the Chinese government has ensured

its future supply of oil and other energy resources, the United States has rejected a new source of energy that was laid at our doorstep. Mr. Speaker, I ask, how does the fact that China will receive this energy supply not serve our national interest?

Mr. Speaker, I consider President Obama's decision a grave mistake and on behalf of the American people who want secure oil and new manufacturing jobs, I hope that Congress will continue to push him to reconsider this error in judgment.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

HON. DENNIS A. ROSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 2, 2012

Mr. ROSS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the University of South Florida (USF). USF has become an academic powerhouse not only in the State of Florida, but nationally as well. Boasting an enrollment of approximately thirty-seven thousand graduate and undergraduate students, USF has attracted top quality students from all over the world, making it a true model of diversity. And more students will be coming.

USF states that it offers more than two hundred programs for its students to choose from and has a library system with two and a half million volumes and six facilities. In 2010, according to the Intellectual Property Owners Association, USF ranked ninth world-wide among fourteen universities ranked among three-hundred organizations that earned the most patents in 2010. In addition to its top flight academic programs, USF has emerged as an athletic powerhouse. Its student-athletes compete at the highest levels of collegiate athletics, with some continuing their playing careers professionally. In fact, USF alum Jason Pierre-Paul, a Pro Bowl defensive end with the New York Giants, will be playing for a Super Bowl championship this Sunday.

Aside from the accomplishments I have just stated, the National Academy of Inventors notes that it was founded at USF in 2010. According to the Academy, it encourages intellectual property innovation and development, which contributes greatly to societal advancement. History has shown us that creative minds, such as the ones at USF, are often responsible for breakthroughs that change how we live. From Thomas Edison's light bulb to the Wright brothers' airplane, we need to continue cultivating today's young minds to be as bold as their predecessors. I am proud to say that USF's National Academy of Inventors is leading this charge.

The National Academy of Inventors will soon be holding a conference in Tampa in the USF Research Park from February 16-17th. I salute the achievements of the Academy to date, and look forward to what the future holds for these innovators. As a whole, USF continues to produce tremendous results. It can no longer be said that USF is emerging, rather it has arrived and it will continue to make Floridians proud. I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing USF's exceptional achievements.